

## AN EXAMPLE IN FIXED POINT THEORY

GORDON G. JOHNSON

**ABSTRACT.** An example is given of a homeomorphism of  $R^2$  onto  $R^2$  which has no fixed points, such that each of its iterates has a fixed point.

A few years ago A. Granas posed the question: Does there exist a compact metric space  $X$  and a mapping (i.e. continuous function)  $f: X \rightarrow X$  with no fixed points, such that each iterate  $f^n$  ( $n \geq 2$ ) of  $f$  has a fixed point?

W. Kuperberg has given as a simple solution (unpublished) the following:  $X$  is the set of all points on the Cartesian plane whose polar coordinates  $(p, \theta)$  satisfy the inequality  $1 \leq p \leq 2$  and  $f: X \rightarrow X$  by

$$f(p, \theta) = (p, \theta + (2 + p)\pi/3).$$

It is easy to see that  $f$  is a homeomorphism of  $X$  onto  $X$  and that  $f$  has no fixed points. Observe also that if  $n$  is an integer greater than 1, then any point on the circle  $p = p_n$  is a fixed point for  $f^n$  where  $p_n = 6K(n)/n - 2$  and  $K(n)$  is an integer such that  $\frac{1}{2} \leq K(n)/n \leq \frac{2}{3}$ .

Our example gives an affirmative answer to the question: Is there a homeomorphism  $h$  of the Cartesian plane  $\pi$  onto itself which has no fixed point such that each iterate  $h^n$  ( $n \geq 2$ ) of  $h$  has a fixed point?

To this end, define the homeomorphism  $g$  from  $\pi$  onto  $\pi$  by  $g(x, y) = (-x, y)$ , let  $W = \{(x, y) : |x| \leq 8\}$ , and define  $f$  on  $\pi - W$  to be the identity function.

We now show how to define  $f$  on  $W$  such that  $h = f \circ g$  is a homeomorphism of  $\pi$  onto  $\pi$  with the desired properties.

As an aid to this end, consider Figures 1 through 5.

In Figure 2 we indicate the image of a typical interval  $[a, h]$  under  $f$ .

In Figure 3 we note that we require  $c \rightarrow c'$ , in Figure 4 that  $b \rightarrow b'$ , and in Figure 5 that  $c$  maps onto  $c'$ . These are the essential actions of  $f$  on  $W$ .

In Figure 1 we indicate the action of  $f$  on a portion of  $W$  and note that  $h^3(P_3) = P_3$ ,  $h^4(P_4) = P_4$  and  $h^5(P_5) = P_5$ .

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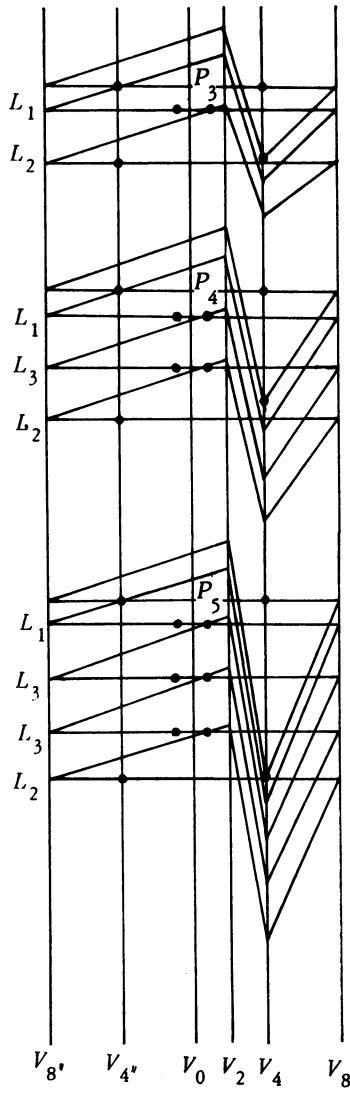


FIGURE 1

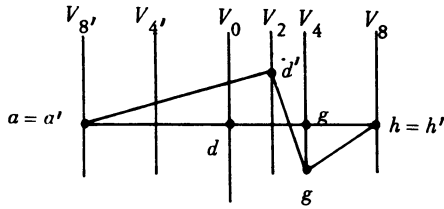


FIGURE 2

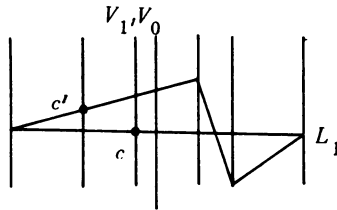


FIGURE 3

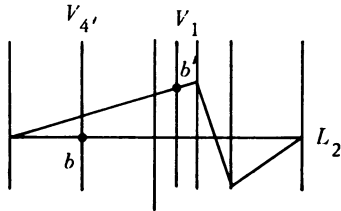


FIGURE 4

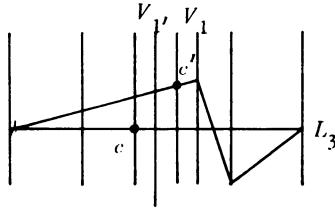


FIGURE 5

It is clear that  $f$  can be defined on  $W$  such that  $h=f \circ g$  has the desired properties.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004